

THE RECENT REBEL RAID.

Speculations Upon the Event in Hagerstown—The Damage Done at Chambersburg—What was Done Elsewhere.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Hagerstown, Md., Oct. 12, 1862.

Hagerstown is safe, "all is quiet on the Potomac!" Three Major-Generals, ten or twelve Brigadier-Generals, and 30,000 or 40,000 troops protect this old Dutch city from the danger of being sacked by 2,500 of Gen. Stuart's hungry and naked cavalry—hungry and naked, I said, so that well-clad and well-fed from the stores and granaries of Pennsylvania.

All the town, this cool Sabbath morning, seems to be upon the main street and in the halls of the hotels. But few are going to church, although this is an evidently church-going community. Gen. Stuart's bold raid into Pennsylvania is the universal theme of conversation. It was amusing this morning at breakfast, at the Washington House, to hear Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals talk in this strain: "Stuart's horses must be nearly worn out; the foam heaves he has captured cannot stand a long ride; the roads via Emmettsburgh must be very bad after the rain of yesterday; Gen. Pleasanton will catch them before they reach Emmettsburgh," &c.; while at the very moment of the conversation they had escaped from Gen. Pleasanton's clutches by several hours, had passed through Emmettsburgh yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and were rapidly gaining the Potowmack near the Point of Rocks, after having made the entire circuit of McClellan's army.

At this hour of writing, 11 a. m., it is of positively known that Stuart has reached Virginia in safety, but the probabilities are all in his favor. He has with him a guide, a man named Hugh Lorin, who formerly resided in Hagerstown and peddled farming implements all over Washington and Frederick Counties. Every road and lane and farm-house is thoroughly known by him as well as every ford on the Potomac. Stuart knew the exact position of every brigade in the army of the Potomac, and with the greatest skill had thus far avoided every point held by any considerable force of national troops. I have not yet heard of his having fired a shot—indeed I do not believe he will meet with anything but sick and wounded soldiers in his march.

Yesterday afternoon, the regular train not having succeeded in getting through on account of Gen. Stuart's presence on the road, I jumped on to an engine with eight or ten others, and went down to Chambersburg to see the ruins, and to make an effort to send a dispatch to THE TRIBUNE. The engine carried us to Chambersburg, 22 miles, in 30 minutes. The moment we arrived there we found that the reports which had been arriving all day about the terrible destruction of property had not been exaggerated. In a few hours the Rebels had destroyed what it will take more than a year to replace, at a cost of \$400,000 to \$500,000. The large railroad depot, all the machine-shops for the Cumberland and Valley railroad, the heavy warehouses filled with grain and Government stores, five first-class passenger locomotives, 30,000 stand of arms, 3,000 Colt revolvers, \$73,000 worth of ammunition captured long since from Longstreet, and a large quantity of overcoats and winter clothing for the soldiers, were burned up or taken off.

The people of Chambersburg suffered but little, but one shoe store, that of Mr. Hutton, had every thing taken from it. The Rebels found so much valuable plunder in the warehouses that they had no time to trouble smaller stores. They reached Chambersburg at 7 o'clock Friday evening, and left at 9 on Saturday morning. Almost every rebel had a Yankee soldier's overcoat on his back or thrown across his saddle. All the horses of any value to be found in the stables were taken out and the skin and bones they brought with them put in their places. Contrary to expectations the citizens were treated with great politeness by this gang of thieves. Not an insult was offered to any one and the usual amount of swearing about the Yankees seems to have been dispensed with. The sick and wounded soldiers, numbering about 500 were paroled, and nothing was said about retaliation for Lincoln's Proclamation.

From Chambersburg Stuart took the road to Gettysburg, but it is reported this morning that when about six miles out set that road and took the one to Emmettsburgh. A citizen who reached Hagerstown this morning says they were in Emmettsburgh yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock; that they had an immense number of horses with them, all of which were loaded heavily with clothing, &c. The Rebels told him they expected to be safe in Virginia by daylight this morning. Before this letter can possibly reach you, you will have learned by telegraph whether they succeeded in reaching Virginia safely or not. Their route thus far has been via Cherry Run Ford to Mercersburg, from Mercersburg to Chambersburg, and from Chambersburg to Emmettsburgh. They probably have no intention of touching Frederick City, but will keep to the left and pass through the villages of McLeaven and Upton, and reach the Potowmack near the Point of Rocks or Edward's Ferry.

This bold raid of Stuart's will without doubt disarrange Gen. McClellan's plans very materially. It has already shifted the position of more than one third of his army. Gen. Franklin now has his headquarters at the Washington House in this city, and will probably remain here some time. His Division Generals are also here. The loyal citizens are becoming disgusted with the way in which affairs are conducted about them. They attack no man, but, despite it, they are to be an outrage that their property should be exposed to those thieving marauders when there is such an immense army so near them. It will take but little more to wear out the patience of these loyal men, who have already suffered so much from the ravages of both armies.

In addition to the large amount of property destroyed in Chambersburg, Pa., Stuart took about 1,800 horses from the city and the adjoining country. Nearly all the Rebels, as they left the city for Emmettsburgh, were mounted upon fat, sleek horses, which had been raised with great care by the Dutch farmers of Pennsylvania.

The store of Isaac Hutton, boot and shoe dealer, was the only one which suffered. All the other merchants closed their doors upon hearing the first reports of the Rebel advance, and were not requested to open them by the Rebel Quartermaster. N. P.

Stuart's Raid—Its Effect on our Army—Pleasanton's March—Our Cavalry—Rebels' Raid.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Hagerstown, Md., Monday, Oct. 13, 1862.

Little is talked of in the camp but the Rebel raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania—its audacity of plan, its complete success of execution.

Its material advantages to the enemy are not very great, merely a complete reconnaissance of all our positions, and a thousand or fifteen hundred fresh recruits.

Its moral effect it is difficult to overestimate. One can imagine the wild enthusiasm which greeted Stuart, with his weary and travel-stained brigade, as they returned in safety to the Rebel army, after their hazardous and flying journey of two hundred miles. How it will beget, far and near, as another illustration of Southern dash and daring, of Yankee slowness and indecision.

In our own camp Stuart's bold enterprise excites a good deal of admiration. Our failure to cut him off or even to damage him causes not merely disappointment—but that word is not strong enough—but chagrin and disgust.

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"Dear Sir: I thank you for your kind long letter. You suggest withdrawing me and my Division out of this ignoble position. With Pope's army, I would break again."

McClennan is the failure I ever proclaimed him. He is punished, just as I once commanded the moves of the parties. He will only sit in more noise, more waste of blood, fighting by driblets. He has lost the confidence of all. Nor has a single officer shown any capacity of offering us. Summer is in full a timid snappish, and his corps are disgraced.

He has sent me a Major-Generalship, like all the others, during from July, maddened in a batch of new and to be sent to me. But they are not to be sent. They are apportioned on the original list. That is on the basis of all others. McClennan, McPherson, et cetera, genus, are not called on to say their troops, unless those are now acknowledged.

Their identity in their chief's promotion, claims a date of some time, but the others have not been appointed to the same rank. This is the reason of their being called by driblets, and rendered a prey to their own reputation. I was never so much surprised as to find that the men of Bull Run, faced the enemy with a Jersey Brigade in advance of all others. McClennan, McPherson, et cetera, genus, are not called on to say their troops, unless those are now acknowledged.

My dear Sir: I thank you for your kind long letter. You suggest withdrawing me and my Division out of this ignoble position. With Pope's army, I would break again."

Gen. McClellan removed his headquarters to Hagerstown, Md., Oct. 13, 1862.

to Pleasant Valley, two miles from the river. He is now near Burnside's corps, which has occupied the valley for the last week.

The warm sunny days have given way to drizzling, chilly storms. The woods on Maryland and Loudon Heights their manifold Autumnal tints checked with the snow and yellow leaf glow in December green; and the white tents of new regiments, washed by the equinoctial rain, stand out like snow drifts.

The HORRIBLE PERSECUTION ON UNION MEN IN KENTUCKY:

A Plain Statement of the Case of a Kentucky Senator.

From The Cincinnati Times.

We are permitted to publish the following private letter, from a member of the Senate of Kentucky to a friend. It is a plain story of the awful barbarity of the Rebels from a gentleman whose veracity none dare dispute:

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8, 1862.

L. W. HALL, Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio—Dear Sir:

In great distress of mind, I will attempt to recount to you the misfortunes and troubles I have recently had to encounter in Kentucky. I am now a refugee. The torch of the incendiary Rebel has been applied to my halls, my store and my dwelling. All is consumed; the labor of nearly twenty years is destroyed. On last Wednesday night the Rebel Cavalry of John H. Morgan, to the number of 800, encamped within two miles of my place. Through the whole night they were momentarily expected to come upon us. Every person left the road and hid in the woods. I could not do so; my wife was near confinement, and my anxiety for her kept me safe in my dwelling, but to allow her fears for my safety I had to appear to be absent. Nothing occurred during the night. At the morning dawned I went further from my house, and took a view of the premises and the roads leading to them. I could see no Rebels and determined to see my wife, let the consequences be what they might. As I was near my door eight Rebels suddenly appeared before me, with their guns presented to my breast, and took me prisoner. See the whole Rebel hand was upon me. Morgan cursed the men for taking me prisoner, saying that he had ordered them to shoot me down upon sight. He then opened my store door, and told his men to rifle it; everything they desired and then set fire to it. I implored him not to do so, as it was to my dwelling that it also would be consumed. I informed him of the condition of my wife—for myself I asked nothing, but begged of him, in most humanity, not to destroy my wife and little children. He answered with a fiendish oath, that he intended to burn every thing I had—he would put fire to my house and burn my wife and children up in it—he would wipe out the whole Abolition convention. This third was applauded by many of his men, who said they wanted for killing men, women and children. I was then placed upon a horse, with a saddle and conductors, and conducted to the front of their column, and orders were given to shoot me down if I moved. They then opened my store door, and told his men to rifle it; everything they desired and then set fire to it. I implored him not to do so, as it was to my dwelling that it also would be consumed. I informed him of the condition of my wife—for myself I asked nothing, but begged of him, in most humanity, not to destroy my wife and little children. He answered with a fiendish oath, that he intended to burn every thing I had—he would put fire to my house and burn my wife and children up in it—he would wipe out the whole Abolition convention. This third was applauded by many of his men, who said they wanted for killing men, women and children. I was then placed upon a horse, with a saddle and conductors, and conducted to the front of their column, and orders were given to shoot me down if I moved. 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